

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT

Globe, Gila County, Arizona.

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Globe, A. T., April 11, 1887.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Opposition to Col. Dailey's Confirmation as Register at Tucson Explained.

EDITORS SILVER BELT:—Your correspondent has watched the course of Dr. Sparks, since he became Commissioner of General Land Office, with considerable interest, and admires the spirit he has shown in carrying out the work of the Land Department of the government. The cautious criticisms of some of the press, and the open attacks made upon him in Congress and elsewhere by parties who could not use him to attain their ends, have as yet failed in accomplishing the purpose intended. The bitterness of the attacks makes apparent the attempted prevention of an honest administration of the Land Department. Commissioner Sparks has to pay the price of all reformers—opposition. Persecution has sprung up before him in the path which he has marked out for himself. And why?—for the reason that he is working to have the public lands, over which he has special charge, disposed of according to law; to this end he seeks to protect the poor bona fide settler and to weed out speculators and those greedy to absorb and fraudulently obtain large tracts of the public domain.

Let any fair-minded man read the report of the Commissioner for 1885, containing the observations made in the various land districts by registers, receivers and special agents, and then decide in the light of the facts there exposed, whether or not a strong, just and fearless man is needed at the head of the Land Department. Just such a man Commissioner Sparks has proved himself to be; he is the people's friend, and as such should have the sympathy and support of every fair-minded citizen in his struggles to secure an honest and equal distribution of the public domain.

That the opposition to the reforms inaugurated under the present Administration is not confined to the Commissioner himself, but extends to all those who co-operate or may co-operate with him in the various land offices of the country. An instance in point will show: On the last day of the session of Congress, just ended, the Senate rejected the confirmation of Chas. E. Dailey as Register of Tucson Land Office. The writer has known Col. Dailey personally for years as a man of high character and eminently fitted for the office of Register—a man who firmly and boldly stands by the laws and regulations governing the office. He knew him as receiver when he served a 4-year term so faithfully and well that he had the endorsement of having all his decisions confirmed by the General Land Office. Notwithstanding the experience, integrity and ability of Col. Dailey and the satisfaction which his appointment to the office as Register gave to the people of this Territory, a small element of land grabbers, having high connection in the U. S. Senate, and having no use for a register of the stamp of Col. Dailey, and having failed in defeating his nomination, succeeded by ignominious means in the last crowded and confused hours of an expiring Congress in preventing his confirmation.

In thus rejecting Col. Dailey's nomination, Congress has acted against the best interest of the people of this Territory and given a new lease of life to the various schemers afloat, to get possession of large tracts of the public lands in Arizona, by means of fraudulent land grants. For instance: The San Rafael de la Zanya grant, in Cochise county, containing 17,361 10-100 acres and sought to be confirmed for \$20,440 acres, in which the Carrizos are interested, and even the Reavis grant once thought to be dead, now showing symptoms of reviving life, clearly illustrates the perils to which the bona fide settlers of public lands will be subject to unless these schemers are headed off. T. D. Phoenix, A. T., May 4, 1887.

A New York girl, visiting recently in Philadelphia was taken to the opera by a young man, and at the close of the performance was asked to partake of some slight refreshment in the way of a supper. She accepted the invitation, and at the conclusion of the repast was somewhat astonished to see her escort reach for her pocket-book, which lay on the table at her side, and coolly pay the bill out of her money. This, it seems, is customary in Philadelphia when a young gentleman's means are somewhat limited. It relieves his lady friends of the embarrassment they might otherwise feel on partaking of any entertainment at his cost. It struck the New York girl, however, as being very unusual, and she began to laugh. "I fear you are laughing at my expense," said the young man, "let me explain. 'Oh, no,' she replied, 'I was laughing at my expense.'"

Hope For Consumptives.

(From Life.)

In Massachusetts there are 65,000 more women than men. As a natural consequence the chances of men entering the matrimonial state are as five to four compared with those of the opposite sex. Were there no restraints to polygamy an enterprising single man, whose passion is inspired by an ardent love of beauty, might easily secure at least two partners for life; but the results are too awful to contemplate. On the other hand we may be sure the conditions are not favorable to celibacy. So great, indeed, is the preponderance of women, that the only means of escape for a misogynist is a broomstick flight to one of the planets.

No less unfortunate is the plight of one who is deliberating upon the choice of a wife. A true lover is not unlikely to find himself in the position of Boridan's ass. The cynic who declared that when sixty beautiful women are in the room the sentiment of beauty is lost—meaning that a sensitive soul gifted with acute perceptions of the beautiful is so dazzled and confused when multitudinous types are present that the face of his fiancée is as devoid of charm as the wrinkled visage of an apple-woman—was a virulent woman-hater who had never spent a day in Boston in his life. Indeed, the contrary is quite true, and the more numerous and varied the types of beauty that environ the soul the more deeply entangled it becomes in the magic web of their potency and charm. But this is not all. In 1887 the number of women in excess of men in the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts can not possibly fall short of 500,000 at the lowest estimate, unless a foreign army invades the land and bears them away to scenes of domestic servitude beyond the seas. As this is not probable posterity must submit to the alternative with as good grace as possible.

The New Steel Gun.

The army ordnance officials are quite jubilant over the results obtained last week at Sandy Hook with the new 8-inch steel gun, which was recently hooped to the muzzle after having been fired successfully 24 rounds. Since the rehooping the gun has been fired 19 rounds, making 43 rounds in all. The ordnance officers who witnessed the trial report that during the last firings the gun, with a powder charge 110 lbs. and a 289 lb. shot, gave the following results: Initial velocity, 1,875 ft. per second; pressure, 36,000 lb. per square inch; energy, 7,066 ft. tons. With a 302 lb. shot, the powder charge and density of loading being the same, the results produced were: Velocity, 1,857 feet per second; pressure, 37,000 lb. per square inch; and energy, 72,119 foot tons; which is equivalent to an energy of a shot of 289 lb. weight with a velocity of 1,898 feet per second. These results are considered equal to those given by the Krupp eight and one-quarter inch gun, and considerably in advance of anything produced by guns of similar dimensions. Still better results are anticipated with improved powder. The gun went through the last firings without a blench, the breech mechanism (the De Bange system) working admirably. Army and Navy Journal.

One of the most widely discussed of the recent statistical statements is a paper contributed by Mr. Humphreys and read before the Royal Statistical Society, giving a mass of collated figures to show that death, so far from being no respecter of persons, is the greatest of snobs. The author demonstrates that poor people's children find measles ten times as fatal as do those of the rich, typhus fever twice as fatal, convulsions thirteen times, scarlet fever twice. In the matter of adults, he shows that the rich and the idle people live longest of all, and professional men next, while hard work everywhere shortens life. The figures are very curious and suggestive. Argonaut.

They were in an art gallery. "What a fine bust!" exclaimed the Boston girl. "Ah, yes," said the Chicago one, who makes a specialty of refinement, and has got there in shape. "It is, indeed, a beautiful bust." "New York Sun."

New York lady (Mr. Breezy, from Chicago): "Would you care to visit any of the galleries while in the city?" Mr. Breezy: "Why, yes; there is nothing I should like better. What are the prices—three shots for ten cents?"—Puck.

Women are making great headway in Kansas. The supreme court of that state has just decided that a married woman need not take her husband's name unless she shall elect to do so.

Women on the Increase.

(From Life.)

In Massachusetts there are 65,000 more women than men. As a natural consequence the chances of men entering the matrimonial state are as five to four compared with those of the opposite sex. Were there no restraints to polygamy an enterprising single man, whose passion is inspired by an ardent love of beauty, might easily secure at least two partners for life; but the results are too awful to contemplate. On the other hand we may be sure the conditions are not favorable to celibacy. So great, indeed, is the preponderance of women, that the only means of escape for a misogynist is a broomstick flight to one of the planets.

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We need not vex the mind, however, with vague conjectures to their probable destiny. It is not likely that many of us will arrive to pay their millinery bills, or be harried by hordes of importunate look agents whose increasing numbers will spread dismay throughout the land. We are safe from these annoyances, at all events. But let us indulge the hope that new fields will be open to their industries; and now that the bean has become a symbol of culture, whose meaning is altogether too vague and deep to be expressed in mere words, they might do worse than employ their leisure hours in cultivating the supplest vegetable, for, after all, there is no nobler aim than culture, and matrimony is not the chief end of life.

The Emperor William's Contemporaries.

(From the Globe-Democrat.)
German papers remind us that the nonagenarian German Emperor has survived no fewer than seventy-two reigning sovereigns who were his contemporaries, viz: Fifty-two kings or queens, eight emperors, six sultans and six popes. Of these three were Kings of Prussia—Frederick William II., Frederick William IV.; two were Kings of Hanover, two Kings of Wurtemberg, four Kings of Bavaria, three Kings of Saxony, one King of Westphalia, (Jerome Bonaparte), one King of Greece, one King of the Belgians, three Kings of Holland, three Kings of England, three Kings of France, five Kings of Sweden, four Kings of Denmark, three (or four) sovereigns of Portugal, five sovereigns of Spain, five Kings of Sardinia, six Kings of Naples, two Emperors of Austria (one of whom was the last of the former line of German Emperors), two Emperors of France, four Caisars of Russia. He has also survived twenty-one Presidents of the United States.

Extensive Enterprise.
The Omaha smelting works is said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world. Five hundred men are employed, whose wages amounted to \$300,000 last year. During the present year, by reason of enlarging the capacity of the works, at least two hundred more men will be employed. The works are never shut down, but are kept in constant operation, night and day, Sunday and holiday. Twenty thousand tons of coal and twelve thousand tons of coke were consumed in 1886, and the shipments for the year aggregated \$12,029,882.20, as follows: Silver, \$8,810,972.00; gold, \$1,773,579.00; lead, \$2,141,556.00; blue vitriol, \$175,600.00. Black Hills Weekly Times.

John Bright, at present one of the apostles of reason, would have added to his list and maintained an unshaken hold upon the affection and respect of all English-speaking people by comfortably, decently and prudently, giving half a dozen years ago—(The N. Y. Times.)

The Montana Live Stock Journal.

thinks the loss in cattle much less on the northern ranges during the past winter than heretofore reported. It is now claimed that the loss is but little if any greater than usual.

The range country proper furnishes only about two-sevenths of the beef produced in the United States, consequently has only a corresponding effect on the beef supply.—Inter-Publics.

The Pope derives \$540,000 from capital left by Pius IX., and deposited in English banks, \$2,000,000 from rents, and \$8,000,000 from "Peter's pence," the gifts of Roman Catholics in all parts of the world.

A Carson Mint employe has discovered that drill points heated to a cherry red and tempered through being driven into a bar of lead, will bore through the hardest steel or plate-glass without perceptibly blunting.

It is predicted that the "Star of Bethlehem" will appear this year for the sixth time since the birth of Christ. This star is said to appear directly north of the north star and be visible, in its dazzling light, at noonday. It is a solar orb, many times the magnitude of our sun, whose orbit is yet uncalculated by any astronomer.

The fact that the Conservatives are in a majority in the Canadian Parliament has not prevented the passage, by a vote of 135 to 47, of a vote condemning the Irish coercion bill as an outrage on liberty and a disgrace to the century. If the English Government would make the question an "open" one, an equally large majority would vote against it in the London Parliament.

There is a spring down in Georgia whose waters are of such extraordinary virtue that those who have used it have been noted for longevity. Close by the spring is a house built for tenants, and every one who has occupied it has lived far beyond "the three score years and ten" allotted mankind. The youngest person known to die at this house was ninety-five, another one hundred and ten, and its present occupant is an old negro who has seen the sunshine and shadows of one hundred and fifteen years.

A scene not on the bills took place in the theater at Las Vegas, N. M., recently, during Frederick Ward's performance of Richard III. In the wooing scene, where Richard gives his sword to Lady Anne, several of the cow-boys in the audience shouted "Kill him," "Stick him," and one called the man more enthusiastic than the others drew a pistol, and pointing it at the tragedian, said: "Any man that would treat a woman like that ought to die." He was disarmed at once and taken from the theater.

It required three trains to haul Buffalo Bill's show from the docks to the American Exposition in London. The Indians and cowboys came up on the last train and made a great sensation among hundreds collected in the streets, in the windows and even on the roofs, to see them. An extra force of the police was sent down to keep order, but they were hardly able to keep back the crowd when the Indians passed in to their camping grounds, where they pitched their tents in plain view of every body.

Suche Sam and the Interstate Law.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.)
Commissioner Atkins, in regard to the Indian contract awards at St. Louis, seems to have "struck a snag" in the interstate commerce bill. We see he has just returned to St. Louis without closing the contracts for transportation of the supplies for which he had made contracts. The railroads, under their interpretation of the interstate law, it seems, raised their rates from 100 to 200 per cent. The Commissioner submitted the question as to the transportation of freight for the Government's use to the Interstate Commission, and they ruled that it could be carried at former rates. Commissioner Atkins hopes this will prove satisfactory to the railroads, and that they will agree to transport Indian supplies at old rates. However, that remains to be seen. Meanwhile, he has re-advertised and will make another attempt to let the contracts. Should the railroads, however, refuse to accept the ruling of the Interstate Commission, and persist in their exorbitant rates, the Commissioner will transport the supplies by water as far as possible, and haul them, if need be, by mules to the reservations. This is a pretty condition of things, but a little soon to happen, the author of the interstate law, he would not complain if he were compelled to take a little of the same.

Mrs. Dora Salter has been elected mayor of Argonia, Kansas. She is the first lady to be elected to that position in the United States. She is a wife and mother and a lady of superior attainments.

Missionary Work of the Jesuits in Africa.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

Rev. Charles Cronenberg, S. J., of the Zambesi Mission, South Africa, who is on a visit to this city, has an interesting missionary record. In 1870, with ten companions, he started for Africa, and has since worked among the Kaffir, Hottentot and negro races. Since that time over twenty of his associates have been buried along the banks of the Zambesi River, among them Rev. Augustus Towry Law, S. J., a brother of Col. Law, who relieved Pearson at Ekoka, in the Zulu war, and of commander Frederick Law, now stationed at Montreal. Fatigues, distress, fevers, accidents and even poison administered by natives carried off the missionaries. The death of so many in such a comparatively short time did not deter others from entering the same career. One hundred and ten Jesuit priests, young levites and lay brothers are now engaged in civilizing the tribes of that benighted region. Rev. Mr. Cronenberg speaks entertainingly of the wonders he has met in his travels, his experiences in the diamond fields, on the ostrich farms and among the Boers and Zulus. He will soon return by way of Mexico and Australia to his mission. He is only 45 years old, and speaks almost all the languages of Europe and those of the Zulu and Betschuanas of Africa. A black beard covers the lower part of his face.

The Jesuit missionaries have gone all over Africa south of the Zambesi. The information of Stanley embraces the Northern negro races. The Zambesi River is the boundary of two distinct worlds. In the southern regions the most primeval state of agriculture exists, the most primeval life, more peaceful, pastoral habits, and simple paganism. North of Zambesi, on the contrary, proper agriculture sets in, with complicated idolatry, slavery and more autocratic government. The strongest and noblest and most warlike organized nations, like the Zulus and Soudanese, exist towards the center. Over 200 years ago the Jesuit mission to Africa was inaugurated. In 1663 priests of that order traveled from the mouth of the Zambesi to the mouth of the Congo River. The present is the second mission, and was founded by De Belchen, a Belgian Jesuit, who for eighteen years labored in Judea. The superior is Rev. Alfred Weill, S. J. There are forty tribes under the care of the missionaries, who have eighteen stations. It is estimated that 2000 serious converts to the Catholic faith are in the lower Zambesi and other southern parts of the mission.

A New Kind of Boycott.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)
The unmarried ladies of Newton, N. J., have formed an anti-vice association, and resolved to boycott all men who drink liquor or use tobacco. In view of their high-handed proceeding, and considering also the way in which the Kansas women went around buying votes and building himal husbands at the recent election there, how can the suffrage be safely extended to the adorable sex? Corruption of the ballot-box is as bad when undertaken by women as by men; and the principle of the boycott is as odious in Newton, N. J., as in New York City. Fortunately, the male youth of Newton have the remedy for their affliction in their own hands, and have also had the sense and nerve to apply it. The remedy is known as "sausage for the goose and snice for the gander," and its practical application in the present case consists in a transfer of the Newton young men's attentions from the cruel fair ones of their own town to the ladies of the surrounding towns. It is confidently expected that the boycott will be ordered "off" within a brief period.

Artesian Wells in the Desert.

Respecting the plan of Colonel Landas for fertilizing the African desert by means of wells, Sir R. Lambert Playfair, in the course of a consular tour in Tunis, has visited the ground where the first well was sunk, and reports most favorably as to the success of the project. A space of 375 acres has been cleared and sown with cereals and lucerne; a vegetable garden has been made; and a nursery of young trees planted. Two other wells are being sunk, which on completion will irrigate 7,000 acres of land. The Bey of Tunis has conceded to the company 25,000 acres of land, which they can select themselves from districts which are at present of no value.

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